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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,592	08/19/2003	Francisco Contreras Alvarez	2773-1-002	4000
7590	07/14/2005		EXAMINER	
KLAUBER & JACKSON 4TH FLOOR 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE HACKENSACK, NJ 07601			FIGUEROA, MARISOL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2681	

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/643,592	ALVAREZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Marisol Figueroa	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2002.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/17/2003</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:
  - (a) On lines 4-5 of claim 1, delete “(SIM – subscriber Identity Module, USIM – Universal Subscriber Identity Module)”; on lines 7-8 of claim 1, delete “(GSM-Global System for Mobile Communications), UMTS- Universal Mobile Telecommunications System)”; and on line 21, of claim 1, delete “in an accessible and immediate way” for better clarification of the scope of the claim. Appropriate correction is required.
  - (b) On line 2 of claim 15, replace “10” with --14--, claim 15 should apparently depend on claim 14 since the limitation discloses that the “transaction server” is provided in the SMSC as also claim 14 disclose.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. Claims 1-3, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boss et al. U.S. Publication No. 2005/0113139 A1 in view of Wells et al. WO '98/34422.

Regarding claim 1, Boss discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) (P.0012, lines 1-4) between mobile terminals and remote servers (P.0018; P.0020, lines 1-3; receiving short message terminal 56, e.g. GSM cellular telephone 10, and transmitting short message terminal 54, e.g. server) in which the mobile terminals (5) at least comprise:

a user terminal (20) (P.0018, receiving short message terminal 56, e.g. GSM cellular telephone 10); a mobile telephone smart card (P.0014, lines 1-3); said mobile terminals communicating with an SMSC (short message service centre) (4) through a mobile telephony network (6) (P.0020, lines 5-15; P.0021; the mobile message center 60 in figure 2 communicates with the cellular telephone via a communication channel 62 of at least a GSM cellular telephone network), said mobile telephony network communicating in turn with remote servers (1).

Boss fails to disclose in where is characterized that the mobile terminals (5) comprise: first translating means for translating received short messages into messages in a direct interpretation format; first displaying means for displaying a direct interpretation format so that a user interprets in an immediate way received short messages; second displaying means for displaying at least a message, in a previously established direct interpretation format; selecting means for selecting at least a message presented in direct interpretation format; second translating means for translating at least a message selected in a direct interpretation format, into a short message for allowing the user of the terminal to introduce and send short messages. Wells in the same field of invention discloses a real-time SMS application messaging and discloses a wireless communication device that is capable of bidirectional communication with a BMI (BS, MSC, and SMSC) and further comprising:

first translating means for translating received short messages into messages in a direct interpretation format (Page 5, lines 6-10; Page 14, lines 27-31; Page 24, lines 4-10; Page 26, lines 6-9; Page 27, lines 7-9; when the mobile station determines a short message is in DESC format, e.g. encoded message, the mobile station has a DESC Message Parsing option which is selected and the message is parsed and display a result in the display);

first displaying means for displaying a direct interpretation format so that a user interprets in an immediate way received short messages (Page 24, line 31- Page 25, lines 12; the received message is displayed in a first display format);

second displaying means for displaying at least a message, in a previously established direct interpretation format (Page 25, lines 12-31 – Page 26);

selecting means for selecting at least a message presented in direct interpretation format (Page 14, lines 1-2; Page 30, lines 18-19; the user of a MS can select messages to view using its keypad);

second translating means for translating at least a message selected in a direct interpretation format, into a short message for allowing the user of the terminal to introduce and send short messages (Page 23, lines 28-30; Page 28, lines 2-22; the mobile station is enabled to send SMS messages and in order to transmit the message has to be encoded, e.g. DESC format, therefore it is inherent that the mobile station has translation means for allowing the mobile station to send short messages). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Wells (see above) with Boss in order to translate messages in a format which is recognized and easy to understand by a mobile telephone user.

**Regarding claims 2 and 3,** the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, Wells in the same field of invention discloses a real-time SMS application messaging system discloses a wireless mobile station that comprises a message analysis module provided with means for detecting the validity and nature of a message (Fig.1, controller 18; the controller executes routines for implementing the methods of Wells invention such as determining the validity and format of a received message (Page 8, lines 16-19; Page 5, lines 6-10)); a transaction

module for receiving the result of said of said analysis (controller 18; Page 7, lines 30-31 – Page 8, line 1; Page 5, lines 6-10; Page 24, lines 4-10; the controller controls the operation of the mobile station which after determines that the message is in DESC format, the message is then parsed); processing said result and accessing a database (Page 24, lines 7-23; controller must access a pre-programmed list of software to be able to parse and present the DESC encoded message), a translation into the direct interpretation format being subsequently carried out (Page 24, line 31 – Page 25); a user interface module (27) of the mobile terminal (5) for communicating with the mobile terminal (Fig.1; Page 7, lines 21-23);

**and further discloses a screen (Fig.1; Page 24, line 31 - Page 25; the mobile's station display 20 is suitable to display a first and second presentation format of a message); and said screen connected to said transaction module (Fig.1, the display 20 is connected to the controller 18) to show the direct interpretation format.** Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention, for a SMS translation feature in a mobile station to comprise the mentioned components in order to process a received message and display it in a format that is readily understand by a mobile telephone user.

Regarding claim 8, the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, Wells further discloses characterized in that the first translating means; the first displaying means; the second displaying means (Fig.1, display 20; the mobile station display a first and second format of a received message); the selecting means (Fig.1; Page 7, lines 21-23); the second translating means (Page 23, lines 28-30; Page 28, lines 2-22; the mobile station is enabled to send SMS messages and in order to transmit the message has to be encoded, e.g. DESC format, therefore it is inherent that the mobile station has translation means for allowing the mobile station

to send short messages); are provided in the user terminal (20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention provide the first and second display means, first and second translating means, and selecting means in the user terminal to increase the functionality of a user terminal, e.g. cellular phone, in order to be able to receive a message in any format and be presented to the user without requiring an outside application.

4. **Claim 9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al.**, and further in view of well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03).

**Regarding claim 9**, the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, Wells further discloses characterized in that the first translating means; the first displaying means; the second displaying means; the selecting means; the second translating means; are provided in the user terminal (see remarks about claim 8 above), but fails to disclose that this functions or mechanism are provided in the mobile telephone smart card. However since the operation of the telephone is because the application programs and/or applications executed by the processor that are stored in memory, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is notoriously well known in the art that a SIM card is a storage device especially used in cellular telephones. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to recognize that the functions described above could be in the mobile telephone's SIM card since it is well known that a SIM card can storage application programs plus it provides the advantage of changing of mobile telephone and transfer its functions by means of the SIM card.

5. **Claim 4, 5, and 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al.**, and further in view of **Nonami U.S. Publication No. 2001/0011021 A1**.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, Wells discloses that the selecting means comprises:

a keyboard (22) and a screen (21) of the user terminal (20) of the mobile terminal (5) (Page 30, lines 8-11; the mobile station has a display 20 and a keypad 22 that allow the user to select and view for example messages displayed in a menu of the mobile station);

a user interface (27) (Page 7, lines 21-23; the keypad and display are conventional component of the user interface of a mobile station). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the selection means of a mobile terminal to comprise of a keyboard and a screen since it is well known to select mobile telephone applications from a menu displayed in the mobile telephone screen.

The combination of Boss and Wells fails to disclose a transaction managing module (26) for selecting by keyboard a message of direct interpretation format through the screen and to have it reach said transaction managing module (26); wherein the second translating module comprises the transaction managing module (26) for accessing; a database (28) and sending data to; a short message composing module (25) from which data are transmitted to the SMSC (4) through; a short message transmitting module (29).

Nonami discloses a portable radio communication apparatus having a two-way message transmitting function to transmit for example SMS messages. The portable radio communication apparatus of the present invention comprises a transaction managing module/translating module (Fig.1, col.1, lines 66-67 –col.2, lines 1-6; control section 4), a keyboard (Fig.1, operation section 6), a database (Fig.1, pre-message memory 12), and a short message-transmitting module (Fig.1, antenna 1 for transmitting/receiving a radio frequency message signal). A user can form a message by

selecting a fixed message previously stored message in the pre-message memory 12 while is displayed on the display section 7 by means of the operation section 6; the control section 4 reads out the memory of fixed messages and upon pressing the END key of the operation section 6, the control section selects one of the messages that is then displayed in the display section. The message is then completed and the message can be transmitted through the antenna (col.5, lines 25-67 – col.2, lines 1-48; col.2, lines 53-67 – col.3, lines 1-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to select a message from direct interpretation format in order to make the forming of a message easy thus reducing the time it takes to write a message character by character.

**Regarding claim 5,** the claims is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim 3 and 4, since it recites the same limitations of the combination of claim 3 and 4. See remarks about claim 3 and 4 above.

**Regarding claim 6,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Nonami discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 5, Nonami further discloses that a plurality of messages of direct interpretation format has been provided for to select one among them (col.2, lines 34-36; col.2, lines 66-67 – col.3, lines 1-7), a short message to be sent being composed from the translation of said selected message of direct interpretation format (col.1, lines 66-67 – col.2, lines 1-6; a message composed selecting a fixed message is then encoded for transmission as an SMS message). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a selection of direct interpretation format messages to select one that is suitable to the situation or message that the mobile station user whishes to express (col.6, lines 5-8).

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6. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al.** and **Nonami**, and further in view of **Oakes et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,205,342 B1**.

**Regarding claim 7**, the combination of Boss, Wells, and Nonami discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 5; but fails to disclose in that a plurality of messages of direct interpretation format has been provided for to select at least two among them, a short message to be sent being composed from the translation of said selected messages of direct interpretation format. Oakes et al. describes a method and apparatus for composing text messages using a wireless electronic devices, the method comprises the steps of: (a) storing a word list containing a plurality of pre-selected words in the electronic device; (b) displaying the word list; (c) selecting one or more words from the word list; and (d) displaying the text message as it is composed (col.1, lines 51-57). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to select multiple messages from a selection list in order to compose a text message without the inconvenience of composing a message by inputting character by character in the small keypad provided on the cellular phones.

7. **Claims 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al.**, and further in view of **Gustafsson U.S. Patent No. 6,424,841 B1**.

**Regarding claim 10**, the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, however the combination of Boss and Wells fails to disclose in that the system is characterized in that the SMSC (4) and the remote servers (1) communicate through a transaction server (2). Gustafsson discloses a short message service that illustrates the architecture of a short

message service; in figure 1A Gustafsson illustrates a block diagram of a wireless communication system in one of his embodiments in where a wireless communication device 12 communicates with a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) through wireless network 14 and also the SMSC connects with the network gateway 14 that is coupled to a wired network 20 (communication line) that includes a remote device 22,e.g. server machine of a client machine (col.5, lines 65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention, for a remote server to be interconnected with a SMSC through a transaction server, e.g. network gateway or proxy server, since it is typical for a remote server to be coupled to the SMSC through a network gateway and also advantageous for management and protocol conversion operations (col.6, lines 32-35).

**Regarding claims 11 and 12,** the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, however the combination of Boss and Wells fails to disclose in that the system is characterized in that the remote servers (1) communicate with a transaction server (2) and said transaction server (2) with the SMSC (4), over a communications line; and further characterized in that the communication line in Internet. Gustafsson discloses a short message service that illustrates the architecture of a short message service; in figure 1A Gustafsson illustrates a block diagram of a wireless communication system in one of his embodiments in where a wireless communication device 12 communicates with a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) through wireless network 14 and also the SMSC connects with the network gateway 14 that is coupled to a wired network 20 (e.g. data network such as the Internet or Intranet) that includes a remote device 22,e.g. server machine of a client machine (col.5, lines 65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention, for a remote server to communicate with a transaction

server over a communication line (e.g. wired network 20) since a communication line interconnects and allow the communication of the transaction server with a remote device (col.5, lines 59-65), and also it is typical for a remote server to communicate with a SMSC through a transaction server (col.6, lines 32-34).

**Regarding claim 13,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 11, Gustafsson discloses the system characterized in that the communications line is a cable (col.5, lines 60-65; it is notoriously well known the art that a wired network may comprise cables).

**Regarding claim 17,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 10, Gustafsson further discloses that the transaction server (2), e.g. network gateway such as a proxy server, is provided with at least a communications managing module (31) for enabling communications with each remote server (1) (Fig.3, col.11, lines 63-66; col.12, lines 1-4; Land Control Protocol (LCP) interface 358). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a communications-managing module, e.g. LCP interface, in order to couple and manage the communications with a remote server via a supported communication network in the transaction server.

**Regarding claim 18,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 10, Gustafsson further discloses that the transaction server (2), e.g. network gateway such as a proxy server, is provided with a plurality of communications managing modules (31) according to each type of remote server (1) (Fig.3, col.11, lines 63-66; col.12, lines 1-4; Land

Control Protocol (LCP) interface 358 and Wireless Control Protocol (WCP) interface 341). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide multiple communications-managing modules, e.g. LCP interface and WCP interface, in order to couple and manage the communications with remote servers of different networks and being able to support the communication.

**Regarding claim 19,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 17, characterized in that the transaction server (2) is provided with transmitter/receiver means (30) for communicating with the remote servers (1) (note that as recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art it is inherent that the transaction server is provided with transmitter/receiver means since the wireless communication device can send and receive messages from the remote device and the remote device communicates with the SMSC through the transaction server, e.g. network gateway, and provide bidirectional communication (col.5, lines 66-67 – col.6, line 1).

**Regarding claim 21,** the combination of Boss, Wells, and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to either of claims 17, characterized in that each communications managing module (31) (Fig.3, col.11, lines 63-66; col.12, lines 1-4; Land Control Protocol (LCP) interface 358) is connected to a database (33) for verifying previously established security parameters and rejecting or accepting communications (col.12, lines 23-46; the transaction server has the communication modules LCP and WCP interface to receive/transmit messages from/to landnet and airnet, also contains a server module 343 which contains an account manager and interface that manages a plurality of user accounts for all the mobile devices and each wireless device may be assigned an ID by the proxy

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server, therefore if a wireless device doesn't have an account with the proxy server the communication is not possible). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for a system to keep a database of security parameters in order to authenticate the users of a SMS message service.

8. **Claim 14** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al.**, and further in view of **Tarnanen U.S. Patent No. 6,085,100**.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Boss and Wells discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 1, but fails to disclose that is characterized in that a transaction server (2) is provided for in the SMSC (4). Tarnanen a short message system for replying to a short message, he illustrates in figure 2 an arrangement for delivering a data message from an external source to a short message service centre SMSC 2, to the MS 1, the messages arriving from different sources are forwarded to the SMSC 2 by of a gateway application GA 3 (e.g. transaction server) for transmission to the MS 1, further he teaches that the gateway application GA 3 may be an apparatus that may be integrated with the SMSC 2 (col.5, lines 9-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to provide the transaction server, e.g. gateway application, in the SMSC since it is known to integrate the transaction server with a SMSC therefore reduce propagation delay of a message since the there is no communication line, e.g. network, between them.

9. **Claim 15, 16, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Boss et al.** in view of **Wells et al., Gustafsson**, and further in view of **Comer et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,856,808 B1**.

**Regarding claims 15 and 16,** the combination of Boss, Wells and Gustafsson discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 14, characterized in that the transaction server (2) is provided in the SMSC (4); however fails to teach that comprises first converting means for converting short messages into a format in accordance with a communications protocol established on a communications line; second converting means for converting the format in accordance with the communications protocol installed on the communications line to short messages. Comer discloses a system and method for interconnecting digital cellular systems of multiple formats so that a customer central location, e.g. SMSC, can send or receive short messages from, multiple remote locations using different digital cellular or PCS standards; a short message arbitrator SMA, e.g. transaction server, intercepts a communication from the CCL to a remote location and determines whether the communication needs to be converted, then it converts the communication to the format expected by the remote device and sends the communication over the appropriate transmission path, as shown in figure 2, the SMA comprises multiples translators to convert a short message to a format compatible with the communication protocol of the transmission path of the message (col.2, lines 34-67 – col.3, lines 1-3).

Comer further discloses that the first converting means and the second converting means comprise a message analysis module (37) provided with means for detecting validity and nature of a message (col.3, lines 43-46; controller 201; the multiple translation or converting means are provided in the short message arbitrator SMA that intercepts the communication between the CCL and remote devices, e.g. short message, and analyses the communication to retrieve information about the communication); a transaction managing module (32) for accessing a database (33) (Fig. 2; col.3, lines 46-48; controller 201, after the SMA retrieves information from the communication it uses that

information to search a database); a translation into a short message format being subsequently carried out by means of a message composing module (34) (col.3, lines 46-54; based on information retrieved from the database the SMA determines if the communication, if the communication is to be converted then the SMA converts the communication to the appropriate format or protocol). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for a transaction server to have multiple converters in order to support the transmission of short messages in more than one protocol, e.g. receive and/or send messages using different digital cellular standards.

**Regarding claim 20,** the combination of Boss, Wells, Gustafsson, and Comer discloses a system for transmitting/receiving short messages (SMS) between mobile terminals and remote servers, according to claim 15, Gustafsson further teaches characterized in that the remote servers (1) (Fig.1A, remote device 22, e.g. server machine or client machine) communicate with the transaction server (2)(Fig. 1A, network gateway 14) and said transaction server (2) with the SMSC (4) (Fig.1A, network gateway 14 and SMSC 18) over a communications line (Fig.1A, wired network 20); comprise receiving/transmitting means for receiving/transmitting messages equivalent to the short messages in the communications protocol installed on the communications line of each server (col.2, lines 66-67 – col.3, lines 1-11, note that as recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art it is inherent that the remote servers are provided with transmitter/receiver means since a client device, e.g. mobile telephone can receive a message sent from a server device and the server device receives an acknowledgement message when the message is received by the mobile telephone). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, for a short message system comprised of: remote servers, an SMSC, and mobile stations, to include a transaction server between the remote servers and the SMSC since it is typical for a remote

server to communicate with a SMSC through a transaction server, e.g. proxy server (col.6, lines 32-34).

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marisol Figueroa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7840. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Thru Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*Marisol Figueroa*

  
**JOSEPH FEILD**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

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